UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/766,967	01/28/2004	Kazuo Kayamoto	1924.69310	4313

7590 01/29/2007		EXAMINER
Patrick G. Burns, Esq.		VAUTROT, DENNIS L
GREER, BURNS & CRAIN, LTD.		
Suite 2500		ART UNIT · PAPER NUMBER
300 South Wacker Dr.		
Chicago, IL 60606		2167

SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE	MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
3 MONTHS	01/29/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

<table>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Office Action Summary</td><td>Application No.</td><td>Applicant(s)</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>10/766,967</td><td>KAYAMOTO ET AL.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Examiner</td><td>Art Unit</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Dennis L. Vautrot</td><td>2167</td><td></td></tr>
</table>

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>16 October 2006</u>.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) <u>1-18</u> is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) <u>1-18</u> is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on <u>28 January 2004</u> is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☒ All   b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

      1.☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>10/16/2006</u>.

4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.

5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application

6) ☐ Other: _____.

U.S. Patent and Trademark Office

PTOL-326 (Rev. 08-06)   Office Action Summary   Part of Paper No./Mail Date 20070118

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

1.   The applicants' amendment, filed 16 October 2006, has been received, entered

into the record and considered.

2.   As a result of the amendment, claims 1 – 3, 8 – 10, and 15 - 18 are amended.

Claims 1 – 18 are pending in the application.

Response to Arguments

3.   Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1 – 18 have been considered but

are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

DETAILED ACTION

Information Disclosure Statement

4.   The information disclosure statement (IDS) submitted on 16 October 2006 has

been received and entered into the record. Since the IDS comply with the provisions of

MPEP § 609, the references cited therein have been considered by the examiner. See

attached form PTO-1449.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set
> forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and

the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

6.   Claims 1 – 5, 7 – 12 and 14 – 18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over **Prompt et al.** (US 2006/0020586) in view of **O'Flaherty et al.** (US

2001/0011247).

7.   Regarding claim 1, **Prompt et al.** (hereinafter **Prompt**) teaches a database

management apparatus that performs a search of data from a database based on

predetermined information selected by a user from among information registered as a

dictionary (See page 3, paragraph [0022] "...users can search and/or browse the virtual

directory to find the data needed or they can query the directory with simple commands

to search for the information needed."), the database management apparatus

comprising:

a personal dictionary registering unit that registers information on either of or

both management and analysis of the data stored in the database to the dictionary as a

personal dictionary that is accessible only by a predetermined user (See page 16,

paragraph [0172]), and

a dictionary reference unit that outputs the information registered in the dictionary

including the information registered as the common dictionary and the personal

dictionary (See page 15, paragraph [0169] "...a user is permitted to select a schema file

which has been output from the schema extraction process...the user can provide input

information so that the first module modifies the definition of the schema, by having the

fourth module create new schema mapping, that is, where the VDS maps database

objects such as tables, columns, attributes, and other entities into LDAP object classes

and attributes."), and accepts a selection of the predetermined information by the user

from among the information output (See page 15, paragraph [0171] "Accordingly, the

first module accepts user selection of an Object from the corresponding schema

previously selected. Furthermore, the user may select attributes to retain for each

Object, and may define other restrictions.");

Prompt does not explicitly disclose a personal table storing unit that stores data

as personal data [dataviews] in the database storing common data to each user;

wherein the dictionary includes common information on either or both

management and analysis of the data to each user as a common dictionary; and

a searching unit that performs a search of data from a database storing the

personal data and the common data based on the selection accepted by the dictionary

reference unit.

However, **O'Flaherty et al.** (hereinafter **O'Flaherty**) discloses a personal table

storing unit that stores data as personal data [dataviews] in the database storing

common data to each user (See O'Flaherty page 2, paragraph [0034] ("One important

capability of a database management system is the ability to define a virtual table and

save that definition in the database as metadata with a user-defined name. The object

formed by this operation is known as ...dataviews.");

wherein the dictionary includes common information on either or both

management and analysis of the data to each user as a common dictionary (See

O'Flaherty, page 2, paragraph [0034] "Metadata about the privacy dataviews (including

the dataview name, names and datatypes of the dataview columns, and the method by

which the rows to be derived) is stored persistently in the databases metadata, but the

actual data presented by the view is not physically stored anywhere in association with

the derived table."); and

a searching unit that performs a search of data from a database storing the

personal data and the common data based on the selection accepted by the dictionary

reference unit.(See O'Flaherty, page 4 paragraph [0056] "Second, unlike systems which

execute SQL queries as a series of selections to narrow the data down to the dataview

subset, the TERADATA database management system rewrites dataview-based

queries to generate the SQL that selects the necessary columns directly from the

appropriate base tables.")

It would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time of the

invention to combine the references because both involve using schema and metadata

of their respective databases to control access to the data and by including the personal

table as disclosed in **O'Flaherty**, the apparatus is capable of being more secure by

allowing privacy rules to be enforced over the tables (See **O'Flaherty**, page 2,

paragraph [0034]). It is for this reason that one of ordinary skill in the art would have

been motivated to include a personal table storing unit that stores data as personal data

[dataviews] in the database storing common data to each user; wherein the dictionary

includes common information on either or both management and analysis of the data to

each user as a common dictionary; and a searching unit that performs a search of data

from a database storing the personal data and the common data based on the selection

accepted by the dictionary reference unit.

8.   Regarding claims 2, 9, and 16, the combination of **Prompt** and **O'Flaherty**

additionally discloses the personal table storing unit that stores data obtained as a

result of the search (See **Prompt** page 15, paragraph [0168] "In FIG. 14a, a user

working at a client application selects a relational data source. In response to the

selection made, schema extraction of the objects and relationships, is made by the

module."), and the personal dictionary registering unit registers information on either of

or both management and analysis of the data stored at the personal table storing unit as

the personal dictionary that is accessible only by a user who made a request for the

search (See **Prompt** page 15, paragraph [0172] "...a default directory view may be

created automatically... a schema output as a result of the schema mapping and

schema manager modules...can be selected by the user...the directory view is

generated...Thereafter, the definition is saved in a directory view file.")

9.   Regarding claims 3, 10, and 17, the combination of **Prompt** and **O'Flaherty**
additionally discloses

        the personal table storing unit stores, upon the database management apparatus

receiving a request to store data having a predetermined file format, the data having the

predetermined file format to the database (See **Prompt** page 16, paragraph [0176]

"One type of configuration that works suitably well with the present invention comprises

encoding the captured schema with an Internet markup language like, for example

Extensible Mark-up language (XML). Once the schema is formatted with XML, the

encoded metadata is then stored in a schema file." XML was given in the specification

as an example of a predetermined file format.), and

the personal dictionary registering unit registers information on either of or both

management and analysis of the data stored by the file storing unit as the personal

dictionary that is accessible only by a user who made the request (See **Prompt** page

16, paragraph [0176] "For example, the schema file may be stored with an .orx file

extension representing the Objects and relationships expressed (e.g. encoded) in XML,

primarily for convenience and ease of system administration." The schema referred to

here represents information on management and analysis of the stat stored by the

storing unit.)

10.   Regarding claims 4 and 11 the combination of **Prompt** and **O'Flaherty**

additionally discloses the personal dictionary registering unit registers, upon the

database management apparatus receiving a request to register information on a

predetermined operation applied to the data of the database, the information on the

predetermined operation to the personal dictionary that is accessible only by a user who

made the request (See **Prompt** page 7, paragraph [0098] "This requires selecting one

or more tables that are stored in a database, and combining the tables using any valid

sequence of relational operations to obtain a view." And see **O'Flaherty** page 7,

paragraph [0088] "...and of the associated user/user group privileges."), and the

dictionary reference unit outputs the information registered in the dictionary including

the information on the predetermined operation registered, and accepts the selection of

the predetermined information by the user from among the information output (See

Prompt page 15, paragraph [0169] "...a user is permitted to select a schema file which

has been output from the schema extraction process. As will be illustrated

subsequently in the context of a graphical user interface, the user can provide input

information so that the first module modifies the definition of the schema...").

11.   Regarding claims 5 and 12, the combination of **Prompt** and **O'Flaherty**

additionally discloses the personal dictionary registering unit registers, upon the

database management apparatus receiving a request to register information on a link

between the data of the database, the information on the link to the personal dictionary

that is accessible only by a user who made the request (See **Prompt** page 9, paragraph

[0115] "The virtual directory establishes a link between the two types of customer

records and aggregates their data without changing the view.... In particular, the link

between the two types of customer records is an ad hoc join."), and the dictionary

reference unit outputs the information registered in the dictionary including the

information on the link registered, and accepts the selection of the predetermined

information by the user from among the information output (See **Prompt** page 15,

paragraph [0169] "...a user is permitted to select a schema file which has been output

from the schema extraction process. As will be illustrated subsequently in the context of

a graphical user interface, the user can provide input information so that the first module

modifies the definition of the schema...").

12.   Regarding claims 7 and 14, the combination of **Prompt** and **O'Flaherty**

additionally discloses the personal dictionary registering unit registers, upon the

database management apparatus receiving a request to register management point

information on either of or both management and analysis of the data stored in the

database, management point information to the personal dictionary that is accessible

only by a user who made the request (See **Prompt** page 28, paragraph [0319] where

customers are linked to products and order details), and the dictionary reference unit

outputs the information registered in the dictionary including the management point

information registered, and accepts the selection of the predetermined information by

the user from among the information output (See **Prompt** page 15, paragraph [0169]

"...a user is permitted to select a schema file which has been output from the schema

extraction process. As will be illustrated subsequently in the context of a graphical user

interface, the user can provide input information so that the first module modifies the

definition of the schema...").

13.   Regarding claim 8, **Prompt** teaches a database management method to perform

a search of data from a database based on predetermined information selected by a

user from among information registered as a dictionary, (See page 3, paragraph [0022]

"...users can search and/or browse the virtual directory to find the data needed or they

can query the directory with simple commands to search for the information needed."),

the database management method comprising:

registering information on either of or both management and analysis of the data

stored in the database to the dictionary as a personal dictionary that is accessible only

by a predetermined user (See page 16, paragraph [0172]), and

outputting the information registered in the dictionary including the information

registered as the common dictionary and the personal dictionary (See page 15,

paragraph [0169] "...a user is permitted to select a schema file which has been output

from the schema extraction process...the user can provide input information so that the

first module modifies the definition of the schema, by having the fourth module create

new schema mapping, that is, where the VDS maps database objects such as tables,

columns, attributes, and other entities into LDAP object classes and attributes."), and

accepts a selection of the predetermined information by the user from among the

information output (See page 15, paragraph [0171] "Accordingly, the first module

accepts user selection of an Object from the corresponding schema previously selected.

Furthermore, the user may select attributes to retain for each Object, and may define

other restrictions.");

Prompt does not explicitly disclose storing data as personal data [dataviews] in

the database storing common data to each user;

wherein the dictionary includes common information on either or both

management and analysis of the data to each user as a common dictionary; and

performing a search of data from a database storing the personal data and the common data based on the selection accepted by the dictionary reference unit.

However, **O'Flaherty** discloses storing data as personal data [dataviews] in the database storing common data to each user (See O'Flaherty page 2, paragraph [0034] ("One important capability of a database management system is the ability to define a virtual table and save that definition in the database as metadata with a user-defined name. The object formed by this operation is known as ...dataviews.");

wherein the dictionary includes common information on either or both management and analysis of the data to each user as a common dictionary (See O'Flaherty, page 2, paragraph [0034] "Metadata about the privacy dataviews (including the dataview name, names and datatypes of the dataview columns, and the method by which the rows to be derived) is stored persistently in the databases metadata, but the actual data presented by the view is not physically stored anywhere in association with the derived table."); and

performing a search of data from a database storing the personal data and the common data based on the selection accepted by the dictionary reference unit.(See O'Flaherty, page 4 paragraph [0056] "Second, unlike systems which execute SQL queries as a series of selections to narrow the data down to the dataview subset, the TERADATA database management system rewrites dataview-based queries to generate the SQL that selects the necessary columns directly from the appropriate base tables.")

It would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the references because both involve using schema and metadata of their respective databases to control access to the data and by including the personal table as disclosed in **O'Flaherty**, the apparatus is capable of being more secure by allowing privacy rules to be enforced over the tables (See **O'Flaherty**, page 2, paragraph [0034]). It is for this reason that one of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to include storing data as personal data [dataviews] in the database storing common data to each user; wherein the dictionary includes common information on either or both management and analysis of the data to each user as a common dictionary; and performing a search of data from a database storing the personal data and the common data based on the selection accepted by the dictionary reference unit.

14.   Regarding claim 15, **Prompt** teaches a computer program for managing a database to perform a search of data from a database based on predetermined information selected by a user from among information registered as a dictionary, (See page 3, paragraph [0022] "…users can search and/or browse the virtual directory to find the data needed or they can query the directory with simple commands to search for the information needed."), the computer program making a computer execute:

registering information on either of or both management and analysis of the data stored in the database to the dictionary as a personal dictionary that is accessible only by a predetermined user (See page 16, paragraph [0172]), and

outputting the information registered in the dictionary including the information

registered as the common dictionary and the personal dictionary (See page 15,

paragraph [0169] "...a user is permitted to select a schema file which has been output

from the schema extraction process...the user can provide input information so that the

first module modifies the definition of the schema, by having the fourth module create

new schema mapping, that is, where the VDS maps database objects such as tables,

columns, attributes, and other entities into LDAP object classes and attributes."), and

accepts a selection of the predetermined information by the user from among the

information output (See page 15, paragraph [0171] "Accordingly, the first module

accepts user selection of an Object from the corresponding schema previously selected.

Furthermore, the user may select attributes to retain for each Object, and may define

other restrictions.");

Prompt does not explicitly disclose storing data as personal data [dataviews] in

the database storing common data to each user;

wherein the dictionary includes common information on either or both

management and analysis of the data to each user as a common dictionary; and

performing a search of data from a database storing the personal data and the

common data based on the selection accepted by the dictionary reference unit.

However, **O'Flaherty** discloses storing data as personal data [dataviews] in the

database storing common data to each user (See O'Flaherty page 2, paragraph [0034]

("One important capability of a database management system is the ability to define a

virtual table and save that definition in the database as metadata with a user-defined

name. The object formed by this operation is known as ...dataviews.");

wherein the dictionary includes common information on either or both

management and analysis of the data to each user as a common dictionary (See

O'Flaherty, page 2, paragraph [0034] "Metadata about the privacy dataviews (including

the dataview name, names and datatypes of the dataview columns, and the method by

which the rows to be derived) is stored persistently in the databases metadata, but the

actual data presented by the view is not physically stored anywhere in association with

the derived table."); and

performing a search of data from a database storing the personal data and the

common data based on the selection accepted by the dictionary reference unit.(See

O'Flaherty, page 4 paragraph [0056] "Second, unlike systems which execute SQL

queries as a series of selections to narrow the data down to the dataview subset, the

TERADATA database management system rewrites dataview-based queries to

generate the SQL that selects the necessary columns directly from the appropriate base

tables.")

It would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time of the

invention to combine the references because both involve using schema and metadata

of their respective databases to control access to the data and by including the personal

table as disclosed in **O'Flaherty**, the apparatus is capable of being more secure by

allowing privacy rules to be enforced over the tables (See **O'Flaherty**, page 2,

paragraph [0034]). It is for this reason that one of ordinary skill in the art would have

been motivated to include storing data as personal data [dataviews] in the database

storing common data to each user; wherein the dictionary includes common information

on either or both management and analysis of the data to each user as a common

dictionary; and performing a search of data from a database storing the personal data

and the common data based on the selection accepted by the dictionary reference unit.

15.   Regarding claim 15, **Prompt** teaches a computer-readable recording medium for

storing a computer program for realizing a database management to perform a search

of data from a database based on predetermined information selected by a user from

among information registered as a dictionary, (See page 3, paragraph [0022] "...users

can search and/or browse the virtual directory to find the data needed or they can query

the directory with simple commands to search for the information needed."), the

computer program making a computer execute:

registering information on either of or both management and analysis of the data

stored in the database to the dictionary as a personal dictionary that is accessible only

by a predetermined user (See page 16, paragraph [0172]), and

outputting the information registered in the dictionary including the information

registered as the common dictionary and the personal dictionary (See page 15,

paragraph [0169] "...a user is permitted to select a schema file which has been output

from the schema extraction process...the user can provide input information so that the

first module modifies the definition of the schema, by having the fourth module create

new schema mapping, that is, where the VDS maps database objects such as tables,

columns, attributes, and other entities into LDAP object classes and attributes."), and

accepts a selection of the predetermined information by the user from among the

information output (See page 15, paragraph [0171] "Accordingly, the first module

accepts user selection of an Object from the corresponding schema previously selected.

Furthermore, the user may select attributes to retain for each Object, and may define

other restrictions.");

     Prompt does not explicitly disclose storing data as personal data [dataviews] in

the database storing common data to each user;

     wherein the dictionary includes common information on either or both

management and analysis of the data to each user as a common dictionary; and

     performing a search of data from a database storing the personal data and the

common data based on the selection accepted by the dictionary reference unit.

     However, **O'Flaherty** discloses storing data as personal data [dataviews] in the

database storing common data to each user (See O'Flaherty page 2, paragraph [0034]

("One important capability of a database management system is the ability to define a

virtual table and save that definition in the database as metadata with a user-defined

name. The object formed by this operation is known as ...dataviews.");

     wherein the dictionary includes common information on either or both

management and analysis of the data to each user as a common dictionary (See

O'Flaherty, page 2, paragraph [0034] "Metadata about the privacy dataviews (including

the dataview name, names and datatypes of the dataview columns, and the method by

which the rows to be derived) is stored persistently in the databases metadata, but the

actual data presented by the view is not physically stored anywhere in association with

the derived table."); and

performing a search of data from a database storing the personal data and the

common data based on the selection accepted by the dictionary reference unit.(See

O'Flaherty, page 4 paragraph [0056] "Second, unlike systems which execute SQL

queries as a series of selections to narrow the data down to the dataview subset, the

TERADATA database management system rewrites dataview-based queries to

generate the SQL that selects the necessary columns directly from the appropriate base

tables.")

It would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time of the

invention to combine the references because both involve using schema and metadata

of their respective databases to control access to the data and by including the personal

table as disclosed in **O'Flaherty**, the apparatus is capable of being more secure by

allowing privacy rules to be enforced over the tables (See **O'Flaherty**, page 2,

paragraph [0034]). It is for this reason that one of ordinary skill in the art would have

been motivated to include storing data as personal data [dataviews] in the database

storing common data to each user; wherein the dictionary includes common information

on either or both management and analysis of the data to each user as a common

dictionary; and performing a search of data from a database storing the personal data

and the common data based on the selection accepted by the dictionary reference unit.

16.   Claims 6 and 13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Prompt in view of **O'Flaherty** as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of

Scanlon (5,850,480). The combination of **Prompt** and **O'Flaherty** teaches the

dictionary reference unit outputs the information registered in the dictionary including

the information on the composite field registered, and accepts the selection of the

predetermined information by the user from among the information output (See page

15, paragraph [0169] "...a user is permitted to select a schema file which has been

output from the schema extraction process. As will be illustrated subsequently in the

context of a graphical user interface, the user can provide input information so that the

first module modifies the definition of the schema...")

The combination of **Prompt** and **O'Flaherty** does not explicitly disclose the personal

dictionary registering unit registers, upon the database management apparatus

receiving a request to register information on a composite field that is formed by

combining a plurality of data fields of the database, the information on the composite

field to the personal dictionary that is accessible only by a user who made the request.

However, **Scanlon** teaches the personal dictionary registering unit registers, upon the

database management apparatus receiving a request to register information on a

composite field that is formed by combining a plurality of data fields of the database, the

information on the composite field to the personal dictionary that is accessible only by a

user who made the request (See column 5, lines 40-44 "A composite field includes any

group of simple fields which are related in that there is a commonality of subject matter

of the information contained within such simple fields. Thus, each composite field

consists of a plurality of related sub-fields.")   It would have been obvious to one with

ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings of **Prompt** and **O'Flaherty** with the

composite field teaching of **Scanlon** because of the searching advantage of having the

related fields grouped together as discussed in **Scanlon**. It is for this reason that one of

ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to include the personal dictionary

registering unit registers, upon the database management apparatus receiving a

request to register information on a composite field that is formed by combining a

plurality of data fields of the database, the information on the composite field to the

personal dictionary that is accessible only by a user who made the request.

Conclusion

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time

policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE

MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within

TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not

mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the

shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any

extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of

the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later

than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Dennis L. Vautrot whose telephone number is 571-272-

2184. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday 9:00-6:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, John Cottingham can be reached on 571-272-7079. The fax phone number

for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the

Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for

published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR.

Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only.

For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should

you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic

Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a

USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information

system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Dv
18 January 2007

JOHN COTTINGHAM
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2100